FRIDAY, JANUARY 81, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Month ..... DAILY, Per Year ... MAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Fer Month

Postage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York city.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Priess and New York Associated Priess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the pries of the whole country.

## Light Upon Cuba.

The United Press despatches from various places in Cuba, and the letters recently received by us from several special correspondents there, have cast light upon some things previously obscure.

The strength of the revolutionary army has been increased during the campaign in western Cuba. At this time there are between 40,000 and 50,000 brave men in its ranks.

In the month of January there has been a rapid augmentation in the number of people flying from Cuba, in apprehension of a reign of terror under Gen. WEYLER. The fugitives for the month have numbered more than 10,000.

In addition to the Spanish army of over

120,000 troops in Cuba, heavy reënforcements have been ordered there for the service of WEYLER, the new commander. During the month, the revolution has spread into all the six provinces of Cuba. It has been even more active in Pinar del Rio than in Santiago all through January.

We can safely say that it is master of two thirds of the island. Instead of a decline in the revolutionary spirit, that spirit is at this time more ener-

getic than ever. The revolutionary leaders have recently been on the watch for a patriot uprising in Havana, and it is on this account that their forces have been hovering around that place for several weeks. The revolt at the capital has been delayed because of the magnitude of the Spanish garrison there; but it is expected that, when WEYLER arrives, he will withdraw a part of the garrison for active service elsewhere. It is possible that Gen. GOMEZ may then see the opportunity for cooperating with friends in Havana, and for concentrating there the scattered forces of the revolution, those under Antonio Maceo, José Maceo, Rod-RIGUEZ, and the others. Not very long ago an American visitor to the camp of GOMEZ put to him this question: "Do you intend to attack Havana ?" "That remains to be seen," was the reply.

There have been many surprising incidents in Cuba, and another of them may occur at any time. We rejoice over the rising bopes of free-

dom there.

# The Least that We Can Do for Cuba.

The resolution reported by the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations simply proposes that the President shall in a friendly spirit request Spain to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists. Such a proposal, according to Señor Don TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, delegate of the Cuban Provisional Government to the United States, would meet the wishes of his countrymen in every respect. If this be true, and if the resolution means no more than appears upon the surface, the Cubans are easily satisfied. But it may be that the tentative and courteous form, in which the desires and the opinions of the Senate are expressed, is intended to smooth the way for negotiations looking to Spain's renunciation of the island for value received. We sincerely hope that, if this be the secret aim of the resolution, the Cubans may not be, as they were before, the victims of crafty procrastination and of ultimate disappointment. We do not believe that the Senate would permit its good intentions

On the face of things, it is obvious that, if this resolution should be adopted by both Houses of Congress without amendment. we should be treating Spain much more considerately than we were treated by her during our civil war. At the outset of that struggle, and even before the first battle of Bull Run, the Madrid Government, instead of civilly inviting us to regard the Confederates as belligerents, curtly informed us that it should recognize them as such, and should grant to them all rights pertaining to such a status in Spain and in her colonies. We, on the other hand, have waited a full year since the outbreak of the rebellion in Cuba, which in the mean time has swept from the extreme east to the extreme west of the island, yet now it is merely suggested that we should urbanely ask the Madrid Government whether its judgment the concession of belligerent rights to the revolutionists might not be expedient! There are, of course, three ways in which such a bland and mealy-monthed proposition may be received by Spain. She may at once reject it with anger and deflance. Or she may engage our State Department in a prolix discussion for the purpose of deferring a categorical reply, until by huge additions to her army and by a savage disregard of the restraints of civilized war, she shall have endeavored to stamp out the insurrection. In either of these cases it may prove lucky for us that our ironelads are not out of rea h in Turkish waters.

There is, no doubt, a third course open to Spain, to wit, negotiation for a recognition of Cuba's independence. It is barely possible that this may be advocated at the court of Madrid and in the Cortes by Marshal MARTINES CAMPOS. He can say with truth that a summary and insolent repulse of the proposal that Spain should recognize the belligerency of the Cubins would inevitably provoke the Washington Government to concede to them belligerent rights forthwith. He might add that any flagrant at tempt at a postponement or an evasion of the question would have precisely the same effect, for the American Congress, although willing to be courteous, is in no mood to be duped. An acknowledgment of Cube's belligerency will be, then, the instant or not distant consequence of the Senate's resolution, and no one knows better than the Marshal that this will deal a deathblow to Spain's hope of regaining the Queen of the Antilles. That hope, in fact, expired when MARTINEZ CAMPOS left Havana. It was the presence of that clement and magnanimous commander which alone has for months held back Congress from an expression of its sympathy for the

Cuban combatants for liberty. Now he is gone, and that recognition of

belligerent rights, which is the first and long step toward independence, is on the eve of achievement. In such a desperate predicament, what is plainly the policy of Spain? To agree with her enemy quickly, while she is in the way with him; to accept a high and honorable price for her free assent to Cuba's liberation, lest the hour come when the island is wrenched from her without recompense, and Spain is left confronted with the curse of bankruptcy at home. At the present juncture it is probable that the Cuban Provisional Government, in return for independence, would consent to assume the debt incurred by Spain on Cuba's account, now amounting to some \$400,000,000; but if Spain persists in her vain attempt to put down the revolution, the Cubans will repudiate every dollar of that indebtment, and leave it saddled upon the already over-

burdened Spanish taxpayer. Would Spain give up the island if the United States would guarantee the payment of the debt specially charged to Cuba? The answer to this question largely depends upon the position that shall be taken by Marshal MARTINEZ CAMPOS on his arrival at Madrid.

## The Census of the Scals.

Last summer three separate counts and estimates were made at the rookeries of the Pribylov islands, in order to ascertain about how many fur seals were then left in the herd that was not long ago one of the valu-

able possessions of the United States. These censuses were taken respectively and independently by Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. MURRAY, representing the Treasury Department; Mr. TRUE and Mr. STEGNEGER. representing the National Museum; and Mr. Townsend of the United States Fish Commission.

A fair summary of the results obtained by these several enumerators and investigators is herewith presented:

Breeding females on the breeding grounds, July 10, 1895..... 75.000 Breeding females not on land at that date..... 85,000 Yearlings, both sexes. Maics, above one year of age, July 20, 1895. Pups born July 1-20, 1895..... 249,500

That was about the size of the herd on July 20 of last year. To bring the census down to the close of the season it is neces sarv to subtract: Scals, mostly females, taken by the pelagic

44,000 Aug. 1 and Oct. 5, their mothers killed at sea. 30,000

This leaves only 175,500 seals on the Pribylov islands at the close of the season of 1895. Compare the figures with those of the

authoritative censuses taken by ELLIOTT and MAYNARD in 1872-74, and by ELLIOTT

	Your.	Herd.
9	1972-74	.700.000
	1890	900,000
J	1895	
	This little table is more eloquen	t than

columns of words on the wanton destruction of one of civilization's precious possessions. In less than a quarter of a century the Alaska fur seal berd has dwindled from 4,700,000 to 175,000, though carefully guarded in respect to the regular annual catch by all possible restrictions on the part of our Government. It is not our loss only; it is the loss of the world.

What a commentary on the elaborate assurances of the British Commissioners, Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL and Mr. GEORGE M. Dawson, that pelagic sealing would and could do nothing to injure, seriously or permanently, the welfare of the Pribylov fur seal herd!

From nearly five million down to less than two hundred thousand! It remains only for the United States to close out the busi ness by killing off the paltry remnant and selling the skins for what they will fetch. British diplomacy and Canadian greed have done the rest.

# The Art of Advertising.

The development of the art of advertising during the last four or five years has been very remarkable. The newspaper advertise ment has changed radically both in form and character. It is no longer a bald and dry announcement of a private business, to which a great part of newspaper readers gave no particular attention, but has become an interesting feature of the journal that compels everybody's observation.

This is because the advertisements of all extensive advertisers are now prepared more carefully and skilfully with regard to both their literary construction and their typographical display. They are better written and they are more artistic in appearance. They present more attractively and strikingly the peculiar features and advantages of the business or articles advertised. They give information valuable to the public in a form and a manner that make it readable also. Advertising space is costly in all newspapers in which it is worth while to advertise, and consequently such business announcements contain only the words necessary to produce the desired impression There is no redundancy in them. Every word is made to tell; and therein is the secret of the most effective writing. The expression of many of these advertisements nowadays is so far picturesque that they attract the reader simply by their literary art. In typographical form, too, they are made to command attention. No reader of a newspaper can pass them by. They force themselves on his notice, and he is as likely to read them as any other of the contents of

the paper. The result is that the names and situation of New York business houses which are large and regular advertisers in the leading journals are better known to the people than many of the most important of the public buildings, and their fame extends throughout the Union and even reaches to foreign countries. So far as mere publicity goes, they are the equals of the statesmen and Generals of the widest distinction. Everybody knows of them and of the departments of trade and manufacture in which they are engaged. Strangers in town visit their establishments from curiosity, if not also with the original purpose of making purchases. Residents here who formerly gave little or no heed to business advertise ments are now guided almost wholly by

those announcements in buying supplies. At present there is much complaint among small dealers with a merely neighborhood trade that these great establishments are drawing away their business. Of course, i is so; but the reason why such concerns are monopolizing trade is not that they are using any unfair means to absorb the patronage of their petty rivals. They have no monopoly of the method by which they draw to themselves the trade formerly distributed among great numbers of little shops. There is no secret about the cause of their vastly larger volume of busi-

ness. The way to it is open to everybody else. The profitable distinction they enjoy was secured by advertising. Except for it, every one of them would now be doing a comparatively and even an ac tually petty trade. Their names would be unknown beyond a limited neighborhood and by a small number of customers. Their gain, also, thus obtained, has been for the public advantage, for the concentration of business, brought about because of the distinction secured by advertising, has tended directly to the lowering of prices. They are able to conduct their vastly increased business with a much smaller percentage of cost. Buying in great quanti ties, they can buy cheaper.

It is useless, therefore, and it is contrary to the public interest, to attempt to resist this tendency to concentration and absorption. The houses that secure fame for their business by conspicuous and persistent advertising will go on absorbing the trade of their competitors who do not use that means of obtaining publicity and distinction. That is inevitable and it is irresistible.

The present very interesting and striking revolution in advertising methods is, therefore, only the beginning of a development which will produce radical changes in the business world. The advantages offered by the widely circulated and influential news paper as a means of securing publicity for all business enterprises are only beginning to be appreciated, and the art of advertising has only lately begun to receive the careful cultivation its importance demands.

## Mr. Money Talks.

Mr. HERNANDO D. MONEY, chosen recently to represent Mississippi as a Senator in the Fifty-fifth and subsequent Congresses, is credited with words that denote an unfortunate start in that new career:

"Labell not wield to the war spirit that seems to ble judgment the most unhappy consequences would follow a war between our country and Great Britain the two great English speaking nations. With the United States and Great Britain determined upon peace, no other nation is powerful enough to make war, if they forbid it."

These are inadequate reasons for opposing the Venezuela policy of the Administration and Congress. The war spirit is a bad spirit when aroused in an unworthy cause; but when stirred by imperative duty toward one's country, and for the preservation of the principles which lie at the foundation of that country's existence and happiness, it is the spirit of 1778 and of 1898.

Why should the fact that English is the ongue most spoken in London and New York prevent us from withstanding the attempt of royalist England to oppress a weak American republic by refusing to put to the judgment of a disinterested arbiter their Guiana boundary dispute? Was not English talked here during the Revolutionary war, and did unhappy consequences for us follow that struggle? The question is one of justice, not of language; of patriotism not of philology.

And why should the glorious destiny of our America be linked to England's in the way that Mr. MONEY suggests? The very essence of the present controversy is that England will not submit to the peaceful remedy of arbitration in dealing with Venezuela, thereby threatening to increase her territory in this hemisphere, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine. It is folly, with such fasts staring us in the face, to wander off into the wholly irrelevant assertion that no other nation is strong enough to make war, provided the United States and Great Britain join to enforce peace. Mr. MONEY, on this question, has not the true ring.

# The African Dick Turpin.

In turning over Dr. JAMESON and his fellow criminals to be tried by the English courts, at the request of the British High Commissioner, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, President KRUEGER has put the English Government in a sharp dilemma. Should the law officers maintain, as they probably will, that the Queen exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal, the offence these men have committed must be held to be taking up arms against the Queen's authority. which is treason felony, an offence aggravated by JAMESON's direct disobedience to the orders of the Colonial Secretary. Should they be tried for any lesser offence, England must waive her claim to suzerainty and officially acknowledge the absolute independence of the Transvaal Republic. In that case it is difficult to see under what law Jameson can be punished in England. The provisions of the Foreign Enlistments act apply, it seems, only to where action is taken against a friendly nation actually at war with another, it being impossible for a civilized nation in this century to admit that its subjects can in a time of peace make an unprovoked attack on the persons and property of the subjects of a friendly State.

The obvious solution of the difficulty, namely, to consider JAMESON and his gang as private malefactors and hand them over, to be tried for the murders and attempted robbery of which they have been guilty, to the courts of the country and district where the crimes were committed, England is not likely to adopt. She has interfered to save these men's lives, and will see that they escape scot free. Unfortunately, in spite of London music-hall songs, it is hard to throw any glamour over what every new revelation proves to be a vulgar crime. The immense odds against which a few brave Englishmen contended have disappeared by the simple elision of one cipher; it was with 400 and not 4,000 Boers that KRUEGER held JAMESON at bay, while the official list of killed, wounded, and prisoners on the English side, not counting those who ran away and escaped, contains be tween 500 and 600 names. The "imminent peril of English women and children" that spurred on this chivalrous raid was so little believed in at Johannesburg that while all England was in a ferment over the imprisonment of the conspirators, their possible maltreatment by the enraged Boers, and what might be going on in Africa, Lord HAWKE took his English cricket eleven to Johannesburg, and every one in the town dropped business and revolution for three whole days to watch a

cricket match. When Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, Sir WALTER RALEIGH, and the other gorgeous adventurers of good Queen BESS's time swooped down on the rich cities of the Spanish Main and the galleons from the Indies, they knew that if they failed the Spaniards would give them but short shrift, and great ELIZA would leave them to their fate. Their less glorious successors, Capt. MORGAN and Capt. WILLIAM KIDD, followed their picturesque avocation with clear knowledge of the ardarm that awaited them if the ship they attacked proved the stronger. JAMESON and his nineteenth century freebooters made their dash for the Johannesburg gold nines knowing that England and the British Chartered Company would see that they came to no great harm, and counting on the

and they have found rhymesters, they are, to sing their praise and England ready to applaud.

# Eminent Domain at Gettysburg.

Mr. Justice PECKHAM of New York an counced his first decision in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. The case in which this decision was rendered is one of much public importance.

It relates to a new application of what lawyers call the power of eminent domain. This power is exercised by the Government of the United States, or the Government of a State, when it takes the lands of private persons in order to devote such lands to some public use. Such taking is only possible under the Federal and State Governments, upon making compensation to the owners; and, as a rule, the purpose for which the property is acquired must be publie, that is to say, one in which a consider-

able portion of the community is interested. Some time ago Congress passed an act empowering the national Government to acquire lands at Gettysburg in order to establish and preserve a military park there, which should perpetuate the memory of the great battle in 1863. The constitutionality of this legislation was attacked in the Circuit Court of the United States in Pennsylvania. Circuit Judge Dallas held that the law was unconstitutional, but District Judge BUTLER thought otherwise, and wrote a dissenting opinion, saying:

"In my judgment, this is a legitimate public use o the land. The battle was a great lesson in military science, the greatest ever taught on this continent, at least, a most important illustration in arrategy and the art of war. That it may be fully understood and appreciated hereafter, it is necessary to do just what is proposed: preserve the battlefield in its original condition, mark the positions and movements of the troops and the different arms of the service at the various stages of the battle, so that it may be seen, as upon a great chart, precisely how the battle was fought. The Government proposes to perpetuate and secure this lesson for the sake of what it may teach to those who at present constitute its armies, as well as to those who will bereafter constitute them. In my judgment, this is a legitimate purpose, and it can only be accomplished by taking the land. The power to take it is, I believe, embraced in the power to main ain armies and teach them military science."

The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through Mr. Justice PECKHAM, verrules Judge DALLAS and agrees with Judge BUTLER. Not only on principle, but in the light of the precedents, there is no difficulty in approving this decision. It involves at most only a slight extension of the power of eminent domain, which has already repeatedly been exercised by the United States, with the approval of the courts, over property within the several States, which the general Government sought to acquire for military purposes.

To the innumerable pllgrims who visit Gettysburg the decision will insure the continued opportunity, which they could not otherwise enjoy, of seeing the battlefield as nearly as possible as it appeared to the contending armies in 1863.

## For German-Americans to Consider.

A pretty enlightening explanation of the unwonted persistence of certain of our German fellow citizens in their endeavor to obtain a site in New York for the Heine fountain appears in the New Yorker Herold, which furnishes it in a moment of irritation over the fact that the Aldermen, instead of accepting the fountain off-hand, appointed a committee to examine into its artistic qualities and to consider the objections which had caused it to be rejected by the Park Board. We quote from our contemporary:

"This affair will be a good lesson to the local Ger mans. No one would have denied this application to the Irish if they had desired to erect here a memorial to their 'Par' or their Mike,' for the reason that the Irish are here a power, with which one must keep on od terms. But the Germans are not a power. Ah no: they represent truly no political power. With them one can do as he likes. And yet they can very soon become a decisive factor in public life if they only wish it. Will not this Heine memorial affair

When the Herold has recovered somewhat from its craze in behalf of the Heine fountain, it may become able to appreciate as they deserve its ill temper and the offensivess of its effort to help the cause it has in hand by stirring up a race issue. We have an instinctive aversion to considering the Germans here as a distinct body in politics; but the facts knock the bottom out of the Herold's complaint. So far from the official powers of either the Park Board or the Aldermen having been used for the benefit of "PAT" or "MIKE," or, in other words, for our Irish fellow citizens, the Irishmen honored here with monuments are to the Germans as 1 to 3. Tom Moore, the solitary Irishman, stands against three Germans, HUMBOLDT, SCHILLER, and BEETHO-VEN. No other nation is represented by statues of its distinguished men in number equal to that allowed to Germans here today. In the matter of political recognition, also, last fall, in this city, at the head of the Democratic ticket, steadily and successfully supported by THE SUN and the great majority of Irish-Americans, was WILLIAM SOHMER, a German. There is no need to mention other cases. In this shameful resort to the rousing of

race prejudice, at which good American citizens of any nativity must revolt, the promoters of the Heine memorial are rerealed as more reckless in their disloyalty to the city of New York than when they undertake to replace the judgment of the Fine Arts Federation in this city with a few opinions drummed up in Germany. It is absurd to imagine that the German-Americans as a body can look with favor upon conduct so discrediting to themselves and so objectionable to every faithful resident of the town we live in.

Millions of our people will watch the first erformances of the new Captain-General of Cuba, who is on his way to Havana. He must parture from Madrid, for immediately after he eceived his appointment he made a protest that he did not deserve the bad reputation which he had carned in the last Cuban war If he then perpetrated deeds of savagery, he was morely obeying orders. So says WEYLER. He returns to Cuba under different circumstances. It is now his place to issue orders to the Generals serving under him, POLAVIEJA and the rest of them.

We will very soon know the nature of these rders. If they shall resemble those which he formerly obeyed: if his subordinates shall carry them out in the way he carried out his; if the horrible scenes witnessed in Cuba when he was there years ago shall again shock mankind and dishonor Spain, Gen. WEYLER will very surely hear from the United States.

Spain has no more right to violate the laws of

ivilized warfare in Cuba than the Turks have to violate them in Armenia. We have not yet heard of any fighting by

the Chinese cohort which, as we learned some time ago, had been raised in the interest of Cuba. We would not wonder if the Chinese there were to render good service in the field. The love of reedom is a wonderful stimulant, and leads to the performance of heroic deeds. In China the people do not often have a chance to fight for freedom; and it may be for this reason that they have rather a poor reputation as soldiers. humanity of the Boers they meant to rob. No Chinese can get any very high inspiration in

battle when he knows that he is fighting for the Yellow Dragon; but let him know that he is to fight for the clorious cause of Cuba and you may not be disappointed in him. The Chiness in Cuba would be better off under liberty than under Spain. We have hope for the Chiese contingent.

The Hon. ORRIN L. MILLER, a member of the House of Representatives from the Second Kansas district, is about ready to strike. on't like Washington," he says, "and I don't like the way they do business there. I can do ore work in one day in Kaneas than I can do in Washington in a week." And so he will not seek to be renominated. Well, there are plenty of persons in the Second district who could b induced to succeed him even if they knew that they wouldn't have to work as hard in Washington as they work in Kansas. Evidently Mr. MILLER chafes and thinks his time wasted because Con-gress won't pass a crowd of bills in a jiffy and get out. There is work enough to do in Con-gress, and any man from Kansas or anywhere else who doesn't get enough of it to do must be hard to please. But one of the chief businesses and labors of Congress is to talk, to discuss; often to talk about things that amount to nothing and come to nothing. Good work, just the same, and useful. Mr. Miller of Kansas must want to do too much and be a Justinian on his own hook.

There is an old English proverb, "It is as wicked to steal a penny as to steal a pound." Suppose it were only a "bit of swamp" that England had stolen from Venezuela, her offence would be as grave, morally, as if she had stolen the whole country. But the region she is contending for is no awamp; it is a rich gold field.

The hunt of the Calydonian boar, celeprated by various ancients and by Mr. Swin-URNE among the moderns, is about to be surpassed. Among the trackless forests of Cranberry Hill and in the depths of the Hammonassett swamps, lurk flercer monsters than Atalanta drew a bead on. The wild hogs of Hammonassett have tusks of inconvenient length, devour dogs with great "zest, and pursue hunters both for fun and food. So the followers of the chase about Totoket and the contiguous wilds aver. It is reported that the Hop. Ourger's V. COFFIN, Governor of Connecticut, will proclaim a public hunt of these nests on Wedneslay next, and that followers of the chase from other States will be welcomed. Visiting sports. men are to bring salt with them, and if that fails, nots and harmoons will be used. Governor COFFIN is thoroughly resolved upon porcleide.

### The Bicycle Brake,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some of the wheelmen who have discarded the old brake for one reason or another, and have undertaken to substitute for it the trick of backpedalling or of pressing with one foot against he front wheel, seem to feel that reverting to the old method would rob them of their braking ccomplishments. As a wheelman of more than ten years' experience, who has ridden long and short distances, both with and without a brake, permit me to suggest certain points not yet con-

I have noticed in the letters from wheelmen which THE SUN has printed that the direct question of a brake's usefulness has been somewhat evaded by persons who oppose it. Instead of confining their remarks to the safest and quickest way of stopping a bicycle under ordinary circumstances, they are prone to censure pedestrians for not keeping out of their road, as hough the necessity for a brake would be enirely removed if cyclists had the streets to hemselves. The fact is that the danger of

tirely removed if cyclists had the streets to themselves. The fact is that the danger of reckless riding among all grades of cyclists, not hampered by people on foot, would call for even more strenuous mensures regarding brakes than are demanded at present.

Back-pedulling, even for a man who understands it, who is physically strong, who is not exhausted at the moment, who is everlastingly on the alert, and who does not forget to do it, is, nine times out of ten, a less effective way of stopping a bleyde than by applying a hand brake that is rightly adjusted. A man who is strong enough to put great weight on the peduls to reverse their motion is generally able to operate a brake with equal sturdiness. In the case of back-pedulling one often hesitates about the position of the peduls at the moment he needs to act quickly. If they are just approaching the vertical position, he must wait till the lower pedul begins to rise before he can effectually but his weight upon it. In that time a wheel may travel several feet. If he forgets himself—experts sometimes do—and presses upon the descending pedul at the same time he does on the one coming up, the reversing power will, of course, be counteracted. Besides, if the feet are not firmly pianted on the peduls, as, for instance, when hardly more than the toes reat upon them, heavy pressure suddenly applied is very apt to dislonder at least one foot completely. A brake is always ready for action, and is neither decendent upon the position of the feet or of the peduls.

The original purpose of back-pedulling or in

completely. A brake is always ready for action, and is neither deteendent upon the position of the fect or of the pedals.

The original pursoes of back-pedalling or in any other way checking the machine's speed was merely to assist the brake at times when its action was interfered with. When the tire is wet, for instance, the power of a brake is greatly reduced; and in descending a steep full the ability to back-pedal is an additional assurance of safety. In case the brake meets with an accident. The plea that because New York is comparatively free of hills a brake is not required is not sound. It is on level stretches of road that a cyclist is likely to be the most heedless. In going down hill he realizes the danger and is cautious.

cautions.
All of the various methods of stopping a biev-cle quickly are good, and no one of them should be abandoned. Wheelmen who are the most skillful with all of them are safety from danger skillin with all of them are safest from danger to themselves and are less to be feared by pedestrians. But all must agree that when it comes to making a quick stop the old style of brake is king. The safety of both wheelmen and non-wheelmen would be greatly increased if every wheel had a brake, and if back-pedalling and other expedients for stopping were made auxiliaries to it.

# A Protest from Honeycutt's.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that in speaking of the Hon. Marion Butler, the Endless Chain of Honeycutt's township, you spell "Honeycutt's " as if it were two words, thus, " Honey Cutts, If you have any special reason for this, of course it is all right, but that spelling doesn't go down here in Tar Beeldom. If you connected the two words with the car coupler of the English language, the hyphen, we North Carolinians would understand that it spicing this mellithous word you were going to the principle of "linked sweethers leng drawn out," but you do not use the hyphen, and, therefore, there is a strong feeling in these parts against your present mode of handing this Harsborders North Carolina name. Your spelling is additionally offensive because of the cap C in the middle of this word, one of the regain fusion leafs lators from Safet (and was, by the way beined to send the Englises Chain to the sendte in a bill be the troduced looking toward agricultural "relet," spelled chicken with a capital C in the middle—chicken with a capital C in the middle—chicken with a capital C in the middle—shill keen as stelled in the hostelfs of all good North Carolinians, who hiddle by the teachings of Weinster's old line Eack petting leack. Hence the uproar in the old North Cato over your style of rendering "Honeycutt's "with the capitalization of the Language of the "Honey." You should make the C, even though you stand off the "Curles" some distance from the "Honey." You should make the C lower case, and let there be the content of the word on the "Honey." You should make the C lower case, and so there is no hould make the chart word on the State, and any sown ship named for a Honeycutt ought consequently to be in the possessive case.

Course Ceres, Caborrus county, N. U. the car coupler of the English language, the hyplich, CODDLE CREEK, Caborrus county, N. C.

From the Optensburg Daily Journal.
The New York Sex, one of the brightest examples of journalism in the Democratic ranks, heads a strong editorial article in approval of Senator Cullom's proposition, made in the Senate, "to get ready," with the caption, "Senator Cullom is Kight."

We can endorse This Suy's motto, "If you see it in

Tux Sus it's so," as far as this is concerned, and also as far as saying "Senator Cullom is right," He is nearly always right an incorruptibly pure and honest man, and very close to the people. He led the advance on the Monroe doctrine in the Senate before the message of Cleveland, and it sounds good to hear THE SEX ring out in clear tones cordial approval of the able and patriotte Senator from Illinois.

## How to Accumulate Friends, From the Indianapolis Journal. "I know what I'll do," said the young candidate

"I'll lay in a big supply of plug tobacco, and every time I meet one of the hayseeds I'll offer him a chew." "You will do nothing of the sort," said his manager.
"You will go out without a bit and borrow a chew
from every man you meet. Haven't you got sense enough to know that the man you are under obliga tions to always feels warmer toward you than the man you have done a favor?"

### One of the Handsomest, From the Review, Orion, Mich.

THE NEW YORK SUN Is one of the handsomest and best papers published in America, but of more im-portance than that, it is filled with bright, timely, and readable articles that keep one -in an inland Stateroughly in touch with the living activities of the

THE HELLESPONT OF TO-DAY.

# Carker's Befraces of the Bardanelles What They Amount To.

From the Army and Navy Journal.
The Strait of the Dardanelles, to which numerous references are now being made in the papers, is, as many know, a narrow and to mous water way of no great length leading in from the north Ægean to the inland Sea of Mar mora. But what many do not know is that the Turkish fortifications of the Dardanelles least those of any importance-are situated in a single locality in the vicinity of the squatty little Turkish town of Chanak-Kalesi (or the "Pottery Castle"), which lies on the Asiatishore a few miles in from the mouth of lying fortification constructed of mud, or rather clay, walls, faced here and ther with stone-is situated at Chanak-Kalesi itself. Another is planted about two miles further northeast on the same shore, while imnediately across the strait from Chanak-Kalesi other battlements have been reared on some what higher ground. None of these defences are especially formidable, as modern fortifications go, although it must be admitted that, in from go, although it must be admitted that, in-ferior as they are in many respects, they do mount some heavy Krupp guns of modern con-struction and undoubted power, while torpedoes, it is said, have lately been sunk in the channel. Every now and then the Turkish Government buys a new gun and sets it up at the Darda-nelles with a sublime confidence that thereby the integrity of the empire will be effectually secured.

secured.

But the Turks understand little about the handling of these great guns, although the Osmanil soldiers are brave when well officered, and it is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that in the econ to active he is probable that he is probable the probable that he is probable the probable that he is probable to the probable that he is probable that prain of troy, where Dr. Schliemann made his much-discussed discoveries, which is readily reached by a few hours' ride from Chanak-Kalesi along the southern shore of the Dardanelles and thence up and over a fine range of hills that affords a magnificent view of Samoth-race, Imbres, and other historic islets of the blue Ægean.

### Carbing a Spendtbrift Wife. From the Detroit Free Press.

The train was about ten miles west of Ypsi

The train was about ten miles west of Ypsilanti when an oldish man came into the car with a bill in his hand, and called out:

"Kin any passon here change a ten dollar bill fur me?"

Everybody was willing to try, and he finally got two fives. Then he wanted one of them broken, and he finally found a passenger who said the could give him five ones.

"Ill take 'em,' replied the man, "but then; shall want somebody to bust a dollar fur me."

"Will two halves do?" asked a woman, as she investigated her purse.

"Yes, if I can't git four quarters," he replied. "I'm sorry to make all this trouble, but you see how it is. The old woman has sorter decided to stop off at Ypsilanti and visit her ister fur three or four days. Her sister mayn't

decided to stop off at Ypsilanti and visit her ister fur three or four days. Her sister mayn't be beine, and she'll maturally feel a little quer-without any money. I thought I'd give her a quarter, but if I can't git it, why I'll let her take fifty cents, though I know I'll never sea any of it back. She il go down town and run through a dollar in less a two hours, and I have to keep a curb on her."

He finally got a quarter, and the "old we-per" had it taked up in the corner of her handhave to keep a curb on her."

He finally got a quarter, and the "old we man" bad it the up in the corner of her hand kerchief as she got off at Ypsilanti.

# Irom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Collumbers, O., Jan. 25.—A burglar serving two years in the penitentiary here has fallen heir to \$50,000, which now awaits him on the outside. The lucky convict is Moses McKeewe of Belmont county. Ho was unaware of the legacy until to-day, although it was bequeathed to him a week ago.

Melkeewer's grandfather, a resident of Belmont county, died last week, leaving a large estate. He was destrous of fluding his grandson, but the latter's whereabouts were unknown to him. He provided in the will that the estate should go to his grandson when his whereabouts should be ascertained.

The grandson, who is the convict, has been a wanderer for year. His cheekered career would make many chapters, but he has managed to keen his relatives in ignorance of his misteads. To day, while the convict was toling with the striped army of lawh cakers, he was called usen by a citizen of coment county, who hangened to pass a cell labelled "McKeewen," and instituted inquiries. The fortunate convict was almost overnowered by the news of the heavest from his grandfather. He declares that when released at the expiration of his sentence, he will bury the past and become an honorable cit zen.

## Bossy Nursed a Shoat. From the Cincinnati Commercial Guzette.

From the Chainsatt Commercial Guzette,
BENTON, O., Jan. 26. A curious story comes
from Marysville. Mr. V. Turner is the owher
of a fine Jersey cow. Of late she has failed to
sapply the normal quantity of milk; each morning she appeared to have been milked. Mr. Turner was inclined to attribute the thieving to
tramps, so be established a watch with the following result: One day, while the cow was lying
down, placifly chewing her end, a little shout
was seen to walk up to her and deliberately proceed to harrise, with he sign of disapproval from
the Jersey. Other mas hear by, seeing what
a cloch the first one had, at once proceeded to
emulate his example. This growsed the old cow
to a tion. She evidently rejected a syndicate,
(Rising to her feet and forcering her horns she
drave all the intruders to the other end of the
field. These coming lack to her toworite she
should directly over him so he could extract the
increal figure with more case and without fear
of disturbance.

### His One Absorbing Want. From the Chicago Daily News.

Arthur (fordon, tall and stately, dressed in Parishur style, faced Justice Bonnefor this morning at the Sheffleld Avenue Court, and heamed pleasantly upon the little magistrate while his case went on.

A peliceman said that he found Mr. Gordon lying fast asleep on a sidewalk at Lincoin Park last night, and that Mr. Gordon, instead of being properly grateful when aroused, told the officer to keep out of the room and close the window.

window.

"You don't want a jury on this case, do you,
Mr. Gordon?" asked the Court.
Mr. Gordon waved his hand airliy. "Your
Honor," he replied. "I want nothing but a
drink, and I want that speedily!"

"Three dollars and costs," said the Court,
and Mr. Gordon, paying his line, flew rather
than walked toward the first liquid dispensary.

# SUNBBAMS.

-- Mrs. Caudle is running a boarding house at Port, Mo.

—Alaska's output of gold last year is estimated
\$5,000,000. Of this \$800,000 came from the Yuk

-Mrs. Clarissa Stebbins Lawrence of Mariboro is an

other addition to New Hampshire's list of center rians. She had her one hundredth birthday last Sat

-For several winters a seal has visited the waters opposite Field's Point, R. I. It turned up again a few

days ago. People who have watched it in successive seasons declare that It is the same seal.

-William Earl Cook of Portsmouth, R. I., who cele brated his ninely ninth birthday last Saturday, think he is the oldest Free Mason in the United States. If has been a Mason nearly seventy eight years. —A hustling woman hotel keeper of Burns, Ore, is credited with being one of the best looking as as most successful hotel keepers in eastern.

advertises in a recent lasue of the local newsp

that she will not be responsible hereafter for debts contracted by her husband or her son. —Maine's Labor Commissioner has been gather statistics on the cost of living in that State. He fig. that the average daily cost of living is 31 cents a for each individual in the average family. The of living to single men, boarding, is 40 cents. To figures cover rent, food, fuel, and light. -A bridegroom of 78, with a fortune of more

\$100,000, was married to a girl of 15 at Delmar, A last week. The groom has six children, more than twenty grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren. He is a merchant of Des Moines, Is., and met his bride while visiting some of his children at -Kentucky has had on her statute books for nearly

three years a law requiring that the effects of alco-holic drinks on the human system shall be taught in the public schools, similar to the law now stirring things in New York public schools. But the law has been practically ignored, perhaps from a feeling among Kentucky teachers that it in some way imour mash State. -As leap year will not come again for eight years there seems to be a disposition among the more inter-ested sex to make the most of the present oppor-tunity. Leap year clubs are forming in many parts of

the country. The general idea of the clubs is to giv

private social parties at which the girls take the part usually taken by men. They invite the young men, call for them, and escort, them to and from the place where the function is held, and, it is alleged, foot the has sprung up this season in the Eastern States for California clives, and practically the whole product of the State is aiready sold. Orders for Californ of the State is aircady soid. Orders for California olives have come from many old and conservativegro-cery houses in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, whose proprietors say that, now the Califor-

of Eastern markets. A church congregation down in Sanders, Ky., was dismissed most summarily under unpleasant circumstances two Sundays since. Right in the middle of the preacher's discourse there bolted into the church through the half-open door what appeared to be black and white cat, closely followed by a yellow dog. Cat and dog ran swiftly down the middle ause to the platform. The preacher, taken unawares, did the natural thing, kicked at the cat, bit it, and landed i squarely in the middle of the congregation. Then turned out that the cat was a skunk.

-Last year's mackerel catch was almost a failure good catch in the early part of the season, and t fish were not at all plentiful. Later in the season t weather was good, and large bodies of mackers) were seen at different points along the Atlantic coast, in for some reason they were wild, did not school an could not be taken. The same conditions are said also to have been noticed abroad. The Norwegian and Irish mackerel catches were very poor. —The expert of horses from this country to Europe

has increased largely in the last two or three year During the first eight months of last year 12, horses, valued at \$2,947,000, were shipped to brit ports, as against 15,614 in the same period of 184 and 10,177 in 1893. The shipments to Continent ports show a large increase too. The varieties horses in demand are different in almost every count in Europe, varying, of course, with the kind of wo they are needed for, although in many cases ve different styles of horses are demanded in different countries for precisely similar work. Despite if astonishing fall in the value of range horses in t West, horse breeders in the South and Last think th

const came ashore near San Francisco a few days ago and is now in the Suiro Museum. It is six feet long and weighs 150 pounds. A number of scals that live on the Seal Rocks, near Golden Cate Park, are one San Francisco's best known local sights, but these ar hair seals. Fur seals of the species to which the one secured last week belongs inhabit the St. Paul and St. Thomas islands, north of Alaska, and none has been seen before anywhere near the California coast. small fur seal was captured in the harbor of Tacoma Wash, last week, and several others have been seen in that harbor recently. The far seals migrate south-ward in the winter, but usually keep to the open sea.

# and how these came to get near the shore is puzzling. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Maurice Maeterlinek's approaching marriage to Brussels actress is announced.

The King of Corea has ordered the use of the Paul Bourget is to be sent to Japan for impressi

Lott to Persia and India.

An outbreak of typhoid fever among the officers of the garrison at Rennes, during which two Lieuter ants died, has been traced to the ice used to cool the champagne at a banquet they gave recently. Camel's flesh is the intest addition to the Parisian bill of fare Algerian butchers undertaking to provide the supply. The meat is said to taste like beef, though white like yeal. The hump is considered a

of travel by the Rerue des Deux Mondes, and Pierre

great delicacy by the Arabs. Among the wills of actors proved in England last year were those of Mrs. German Reed, who left \$3,000, and of her son, who left \$28,000. Corney Grain left \$80,000, Harry Payne, the clown, \$20,000; Edward Solomon, the composer, \$500, and Ada Cav-

endish \$6,000. Ramkriskna Gopal Bhandharkar, professor of Sanskrit at Poona, has been elected foreign correspondent of the Académie des Inscriptions, being the first native of India to receive the distinction. The other new correspondents are Kirchoff, the classical scholar of Berlin, and Benndorf of Vienna, the archaeologist. New Place. Shakespear 's last home at Stratford on-Avon, is being improved by the removal of the shrub-bery and buildings that marked the boundaries of the different holdings bought up by the trustees

Hereafter there will be an open sweep from the w facing the old l'a'con tavern to the opposite bot dary wall. So sen-filve is the Duke of Marlhorough to the stories that Blenheim was restored with Mrs. Hamers-ley's money, that he has had family accounts investi-gated and published by a chartered public account-

ant who shows that the money came from the proseds of the sales of the Sunderland Library and the Blenhelm pictures.
In emulation of his nephew, the Kaiser, the Prince of Wales has written a cantata for soloists, chorus, and or chestra, which will soon be performed in Lon-don. Members of the royal family are about to begin a concert tour for charitable purposes, at which the Dake of York will play the plane and the Duchess the

lanje. The authority for these statements is the Paris le Muésicel. Two remarkable illuminated Hebrew manuscripts of the libble, written in the minth or tenth contury, were shown by lir. Caster recently to the Society of Biblioni Archeology in London. They came from central Asia and are probably the object Hebrew texts of the lib'e in existence. The margins of the leaves are covered with reseites in good and other ornaments, while the the writing is surrounded by a border of five colored lines.

Hubert Herkomer has devised a new process of re-

Hubert Herkomer has deviced a new process of re-producing potures "without the intervention of photography or any predictions such as biting, recking, &c." he paint in movement on a copper plate assessment on a based or calvat, covers his painting with the broade tender, which hardens the surface, and takes an electricistic form it. The re-sults are said to be very most. Prints of his portrait of fir. Sameson have been taken in this way. of ir Jameson have been taken in 15th war.
A general, shouldane may easily as if the world for the year 1000 tensed for it the line mailtonal Statistical Institute. It can be taken if slight modifications in the time of their regular constant for smalle by the chief countries of the world. Fortugal, hermark, the United States, cerumny Austria, Ewitzerland, Belgium, Hungary, and swiden will regularly take their consists on diff real days of the year 1100. Holland on the last day of 150. Norway on the first day of

on the last tay of 1884. Norway on the first day of 1901. and terrat Pritate, France, and Italy later in that year
Accesses of the appoies in Hungary has just been
taken. They hunder 271,040 about helf settlers in
towns and videous, while the chair half keep up
a nomade life of the total number, 80,045, can

only speak the Teleany or Romany langua c, 104,774 only speak the 1813015 or form maken a common speak to a speak the relative forms at the form and the formal and 2,008 Ruthenian; but of the normalic sypales 23 percent could speak no language but itomany. Out of 50,000 children of school age 40,000 managed to escape all schooling, although the law requiring at-tendance is very stringent. As to religion, 44 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 11 per cent Greek Cath-olics, 18 per cent. Orthodox Greek, and 23 per cent. Protestants of various denomination